

ABSTRACT

Effect Simvastatin and Atorvastatin in LDL blood profile in patients Coronary Heart Disease in RSUD Dr. Soetomo 2015.

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Intriduction : Dyslipidemia is a disorder of lipoprotein metabolism. This disorder is characterized by an increase in total serum cholesterol, low density lipoprotein (LDL) and decreased concentrations of high density lipoprotein (HDL). In the process of atherosclerosis, three have an important role and are closely related to each other. Dyslipidemia may cause atherosclerosis, which manifested itself in CHD, recurrent abdominal pain that is caused by elevated levels of triglycerides (TG) of blood and acute pancreatitis occurs when a life-threatening blood TG levels high enough (Ahmed, 1998).

Methods: The study used the cohort observational study using a retrospective observational approach is based on the results of the medical records of patients with coronary heart disease at Hospital Dr. Soetomo, Surabaya.

Results: The samples used in this study a number of 86. Average difference in LDL delta therapy for 3 months less than the delta therapy for 6 months, these shows there is an indication that the therapy 6 months can increase the delta decrease in LDL. Found also on a pair of test sample T obtained p-value of $0.013 < p 0.05$. In the comparion of delta therapy atorvastatin 3 months and delta therapy simvastatin 3 months, based on the Mann-Whitney test results obtained p-value of 0.0566 where the value is greater than the value of 0:05. This indicates that the rejection of the initial hypothesis fails.

Conclusion: There is a significant difference between the average delta LDL therapy for 3 months with an average delta LDL therapy for 6 months and can not be a significant difference to the value of delta after 3 months of therapy using drugs simvastatin and atorvastatin

Keywords : *Simvastatin – Atorvastatin – Dyslipidemia – Coronary Heart Disease*